

Saskatchewan

CANADA



1920

The Prairies

These are the Gardens of the Desert, these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name—
The Prairies. I behold them for the first,
And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations, far away,
As if the ocean, in his gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever—Motionless?—
No—they are all unchained again. The clouds
Sweep over with their shadows, and, beneath,
The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
Dark hollows seem to glide along and chase
The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!
Who toss the golden and the flame-like flowers,
And pass the prairie-hawk that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not—ye have played
Among the palms of Mexico and vines
Of Texas, and have crisped the limpid brooks
That from the fountains of Sonora glide
Into the calm Pacific—have ye fanned
A nobler or a lovelier scene than this?
The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their slopes
With herbage, planted them with island groves,
And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
For this magnificent temple of the sky—
With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
Rival the constellations! The great heavens
Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love—
A nearer vault, and of a tenderer blue,
Than that which bends above the eastern hills.

I listen long and think I hear
The sound of that advancing multitude
Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
Of Sabbath worshippers. The low of herds
Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain
Over the dark-brown furrows.

? circa 1920
see p. 64 cover picture signature
(S. Katta 1920)
not in reel

B35

SASKATCHEWAN

Canada



"A superb, great House of Parliament, with a wide sheet of
water in front of it,—a noble building."
Rupert Brooke in "Letters from America"

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Grenada House

Grenada 9/10

Emp. (Grenada)

Aug. 20th

SASKATCHEWAN

Canada

THE Province of Saskatchewan lies in the centre of the Western Canadian prairies, and comprises the lion's share of their choicest lands. The southerly boundary of the province is the 49th parallel of North Latitude, which is also the international boundary line between Canada and the United States. The states of North Dakota and Montana are immediately adjacent to this line. The northerly boundary of the province is the 60th parallel, so that the province extends over eleven degrees of latitude, measuring 761 miles in length, and in width from 390 miles at the southern boundary to 336 miles at the northern.

The area of the province is 251,700 square miles. Of this area 8,329 square miles are covered by water, leaving 243,381 square miles of land. The province exceeds in extent any European country except Russia, is more than double the combined area of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, more than double the area of Italy, and more than twenty times that of Belgium.

Of the total land area of Saskatchewan, ninety-four million acres are estimated as suitable for agricultural purposes, but less than twenty million acres have been put under cultivation. While the whole of the southern part of Saskatchewan and the western part of the province form an almost unbroken tract of prairie country with nearly 100,000 square miles of open prairie, a wide area of the northern section is well wooded. In the extreme north the woods are inferior and inaccessible, but the total area of forest lands of commercial possibilities is estimated at 45,000 square miles, with an available lumber supply estimated at between eight and fourteen billion feet.

Historical

THE discovery of this country by white men may be attributed to La Verendrye and his sons, in 1731. During the succeeding years a number of English traders came from Quebec to Saskatchewan, but it was not until 1779 that the North West Company, which really laid the foundation of trade in the province, was formed. The X. Y. Company also started trading in 1788. A protracted struggle for supremacy between these companies and the Hudson Bay Company took place, and there was general strife and frequent clashes until the losses due to this state of affairs brought about in 1820 an amalgamation, and from that time to 1867 the Hudson Bay Company practically governed the prairies.

The British North America Act of 1867 created the present Dominion of Canada. It contains a provision for the eventual admission into the Dominion of Rupert's Land and the North West Territories. In 1869 these were duly acquired by the Dominion Government which bought out the Hudson Bay Company, giving the Company compensation. The claims of the Indians were to be disposed of by the governments of Canada and Great Britain. The French Half-breeds of the Red River were dissatisfied with the manner in which, without consulting them as to their rights, the territory had been handed over to the Canadian Government. This discontent culminated in the Red River Rebellion, led by Louis Riel. The result of the rebellion was that the territory of which the Red River Settlement

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was the centre, was erected into the Province of Manitoba. The remaining portion of the newly acquired country was erected into the North West Territories, of which the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba was made Governor *ex-officio*, with a council appointed to assist and advise in passing ordinances for the government of the territory. The North West Council, consisting of judges, was later appointed, and first met in 1877, at Livingstone, near Swan River, afterward moving to Battleford. The next change occurred in 1881 when the capital was changed to Regina and a Governor was appointed with a council of five, four of whom were appointed and one elected. In 1883 the council was increased to five appointed and six elected members, responsible direct to the Minister of Interior. The North West Territories were represented for the first time in the Dominion Parliament, three members representing the present Saskatchewan, in 1887. In the same year, the North West Council, consisting of twenty members, fourteen elected and six appointed, was held at Regina. In 1888 the North West Territory Act was passed, giving a Legislative Assembly of twenty-two elected members and three advisory judges appointed. After a hard struggle over the question of control of public funds the people gained the victory, and in 1897 additional powers were given to the Assembly, a Cabinet was formed and the Assembly had practically provincial powers. In 1905 the province was created and given autonomy, and Hon. Walter Scott was elected first Premier of the Province.

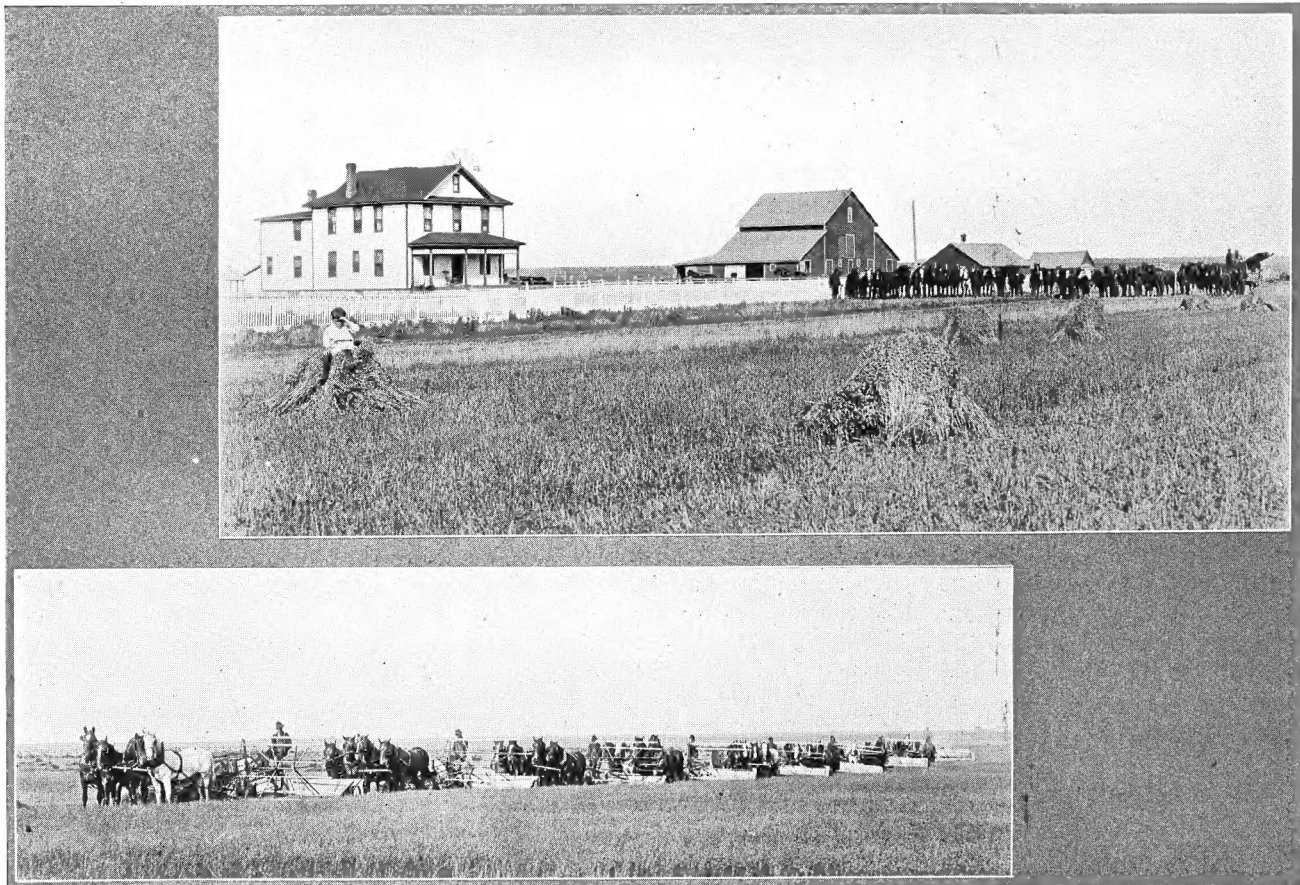


A Glimpse of the Legislative Building, Regina

Topography

THE traveller entering the country by one of the transcontinental lines might easily gain the impression that Saskatchewan is a flat, treeless expanse. As a matter of fact, there is a large variety of country; open plain, flat or undulating park land, and beautiful wooded valleys, with lovely lakes drained by winding creeks. Saskatchewan is really a country of open spaces, of flat or rolling prairie, interspersed with stretches of brush and timber.

The province is a network of streams, lakes and rivers. Here and there rise low ranges of hills, such as Moose Mountain, Wood Mountain, the Dirt Hills, Touchwood Hills, and Cypress Hills, the latter stretching eighty miles east and west and twenty miles north and south. Streams and creeks, with timber in the ravines and coulees, descend from these high lands to the plains around them.



Saskatchewan Farm Home and Harvesting Scene

Southern Saskatchewan is a continuation of the great grain growing areas of Manitoba, and includes the famous wheat plains of Regina and Moose Jaw, and of Indian Head. Western Saskatchewan from Swift Current to the Alberta boundary and south to the international boundary is a mixed farming and ranching country. Central Saskatchewan, through which flows the Saskatchewan River, is pre-eminently adapted for mixed farming and wheat production, and lies in the same latitude as the British Isles, with an elevation of from 1,300 to 1,500 feet above the sea level. North of the Saskatchewan River are open parklike glades, with poplar and willow furnishing a plenteous supply of fuel and shelter for stock.

The lands of Saskatchewan are of three classes. First, the rich alluvial clay soil of the open prairie, having special adaptation for the production of grain; second, the park

country with its heavy growth of grass and the shelter afforded by bluffs more especially adapted to mixed farming, in which live stock will form an important feature; third, the broken country with many sloughs and trees, being mainly adapted for the production of live stock.

The land that is specially suited for the growing of grain may have equally high value for raising live stock, according to the way it is farmed, providing there is an abundant water supply, and the greatest progress made in dairying the past two years has been in sections of the country previously looked upon as adapted only for grain growing.

Population

OWING to the fact that the last quinquennial census was taken nearly four years ago, Saskatchewan's population cannot be given with any degree of accuracy. Figures must necessarily be estimated. The Registrar of Vital Statistics, after close enquiry, estimates the present population at 833,000, an increase of 187,165 over the census of 1916.

Looking back over past years in order to ascertain Saskatchewan's progress in the matter of population, it is found that in 1906 the population was 257,763. In 1911 it was 492,432, an increase of 234,669, or 91.03 per cent. This increase was greater than in any



Ruthenian Mother of Eleven New Canadians



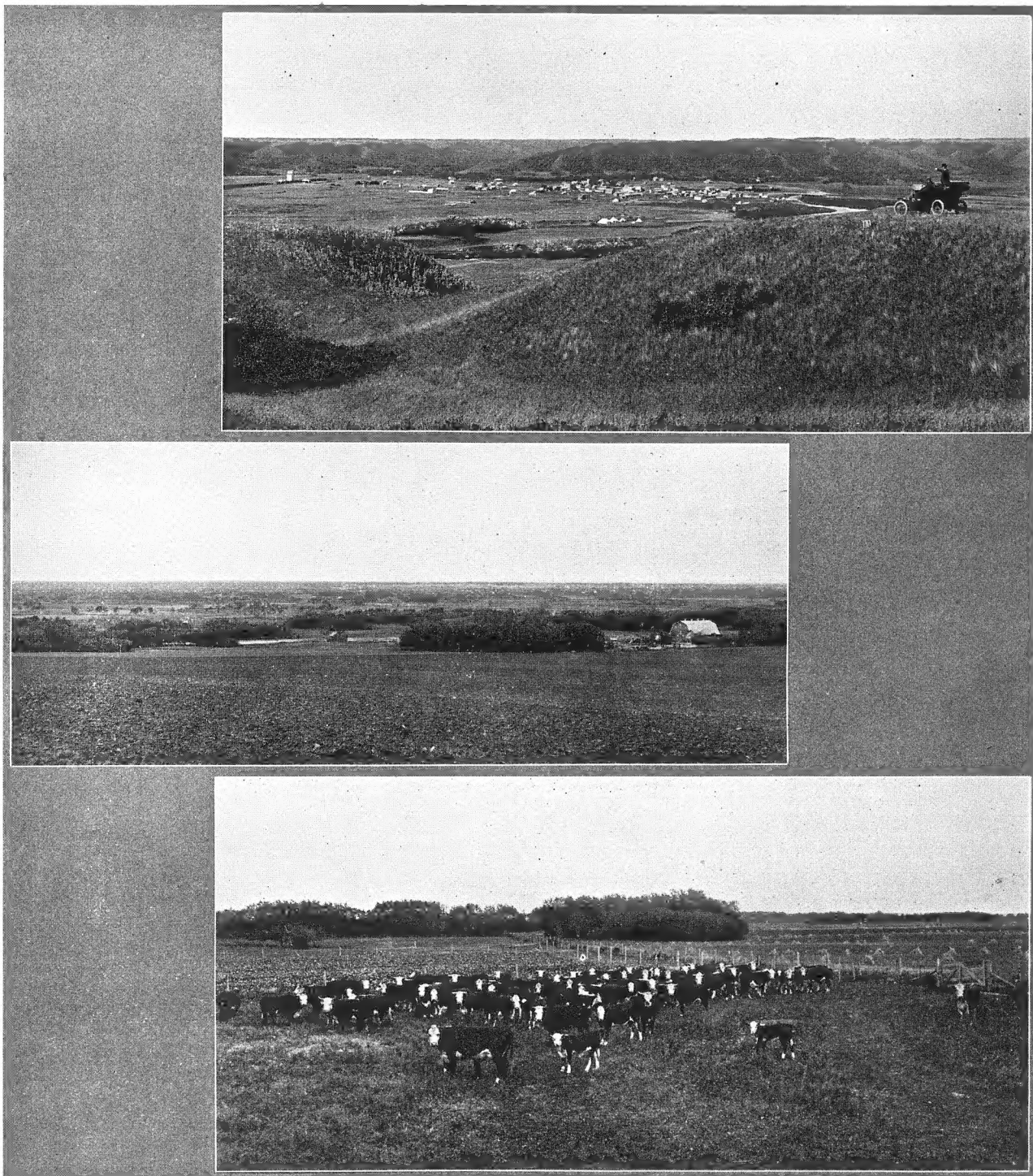
Group of New Canadian School Children, all of Non-English Parentage

other province of Canada during the same period. During the war years the rate of increase naturally fell off, but in 1916 the number rose to 647,835, and at the present time the population is estimated at 833,000; so that during the period of nearly fifteen years since Saskatchewan became a province, the population has increased nearly three and a half times.

The Government

THE Provincial Government is formed along lines similar to the Federal Government of Canada. At the head, and representing the Federal Government, is a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General for a term of five years. His duties in the province correspond to those of the Governor-General in the Dominion. Though nominally head of the province's affairs, he acts on the advice of his government. It is his duty, however, to veto any Act which, in his opinion, might be detrimental to the interest of the Dominion at large. The government of the province consists of one House only, elected by the people, and called the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan now consists of sixty-two members, of whom fifty-nine were elected from regular constituencies and three by the soldiers of this province. The Executive Council consists of the premier and eight other ministers.

The organisation of an Executive Council is carried out by the Lieutenant-Governor sending for a prominent member of the Legislature whom he considers capable of forming a government that will command a majority in the House, asking him to form his council. On its formation this gentleman becomes Premier, but not necessarily President of the Executive Council, although as a matter of fact, in most of the local governments under the British Crown he acts in the dual capacity. Thus, when Hon. W. M. Martin first became Premier, Hon. J. A. Calder was President of the Executive Council, but at present Mr. Martin is President as well as Premier.



Qu'Appelle River Valley and Farm Scenes from
Prince Albert District

The government as at present constituted consists of eight ministers, who with the departments under their charge are as follows:

Hon. W. M. Martin	- - - -	<i>Premier, President of Council, Minister of Education and Minister of Railways.</i>
Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon	- - - -	<i>Attorney General.</i>
Hon. A. P. McNab	- - - -	<i>Minister of Public Works.</i>
Hon. G. Langley	- - - -	<i>Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in charge of Bureau of Public Health.</i>
Hon. C. A. Dunning	- - - -	<i>Provincial Treasurer and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.</i>
Hon. S. J. Latta	- - - -	<i>Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of King's Printer's Department.</i>
Hon. W. E. Knowles	- - - -	<i>Provincial Secretary and Minister of Telephones.</i>
Hon. C. M. Hamilton	- - - -	<i>Minister of Agriculture.</i>

Possibilities of The Province

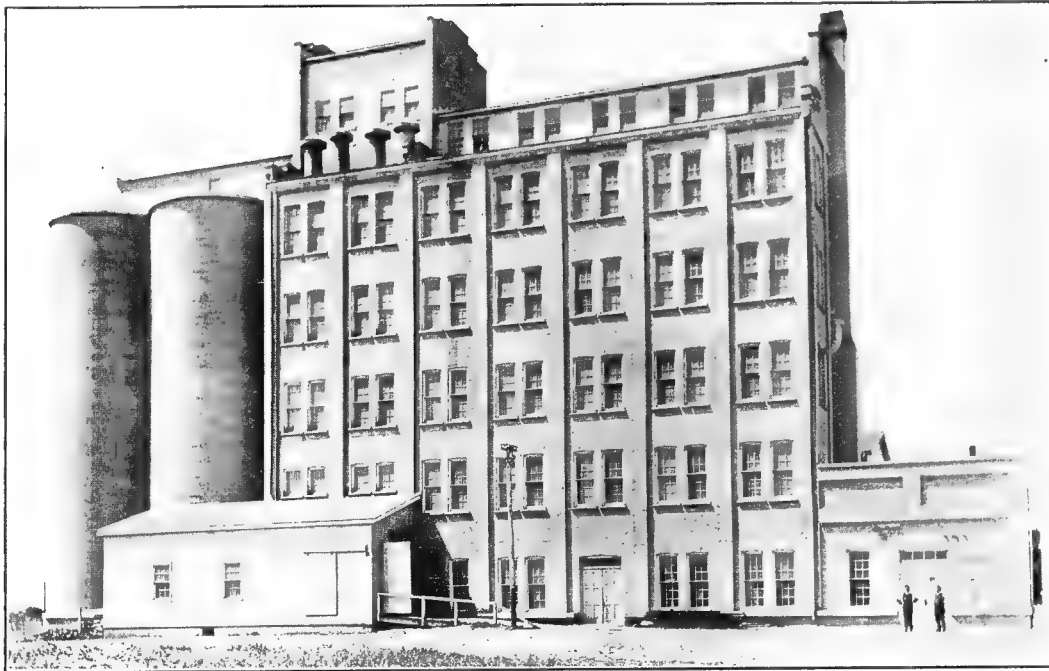
THE resources of Saskatchewan, both from an agricultural and an industrial point of view, are merely beginning to be appreciated. When it is considered that nearly four-fifths of the arable land in the province is as yet untouched by the plough; that billions of tons of lignite may soon be available through the new briquetting process, and that industrial activity, with but two hundred factories now in operation, is still in its swaddling clothes; it is impossible to forecast what Saskatchewan's production may mount to in ten or fifteen years' time.

The provincial government believes that when the time comes for the Dominion government to hand over the natural resources, now owned and administered by the Dominion, the province should be prepared to have these resources bring real benefit to the people of this province by industrial development as far as possible within the province. Through the new Bureau of Labor and Industries it is proposed to collect, assort, systematise and publish information and statistics relating to the natural resources of Saskatchewan and their industrial possibilities. Surveys of, and inquiries into, the natural resources will be made to ascertain their extent, and how best to utilise them in the extension of the industries of the province.

The Province of Saskatchewan excels in the quality and quantity of that class of raw refractories known as fireclays; and in addition to this valuable material, it is pointed out by the chief engineer of the ceramic division, Dominion Department of Mines, that the province possesses other argillaceous deposits from which can be manufactured practically the whole range of structural clay products. The area and quality of these deposits will be ascertained by the Bureau of Labor and Industries, and all information secured given the widest possible publicity with the view of having these resources developed at the earliest possible date.

While the progress made by Saskatchewan in agriculture is phenomenal, the province now producing more than half the wheat crop of Canada; leading the Dominion in the number of horses raised, and forging rapidly ahead with other branches of live stock; every effort is being made to improve the methods of farming, the flocks and herds of the province, and the seed strains of the various cereals, grasses and legumes. New or improved strains of the leading grain and legume crops are being discovered and multiplied at the experimental farm connected with the Saskatchewan University, and one of the experts at this farm who has been zealously studying agricultural problems, recently pointed out that an increase of one bushel per acre in the Saskatchewan wheat crop would in one year

pay the entire gross debt of the province, and the same increase per acre in ten years would more than pay Saskatchewan's share in the national war debt. As a result of painstaking experiment, the University has very select strains of different cereals, which will be multiplied and supplied to agricultural societies, so that the best possible seed will be available for all farmers in the province. The same careful process has been followed as regards seed of forage plants. Thousands of varieties of alfalfa, for instance, have been narrowed down to ten, and these again will be subjected to further tests until the best one has been singled out. By these means it is hoped that the forage crop problem, for a long time recognised as the greatest drawback to diversified farming in Saskatchewan, will be satisfactorily solved.



Quaker Oats Plant, Saskatoon

The rapid progress in dairying has stimulated interest in ensilage, and sunflowers have been found to make an excellent silage crop, on which cows thrive and give good yields. Only a short time ago Saskatchewan was shipping in butter by the car load, but in 1919 over one hundred car loads of government inspected creamery butter were exported, which holds its own with butter made in any part of the world. The same is true of provincial industrial progress, only in a much greater degree. Plans are now under way to discover how best to develop the natural resources and establish firm foundation for the future industries of Saskatchewan.



Part of Wholesale District, Regina.

Municipal Institutions

THE record of Saskatchewan's municipal development is unique in the history of Canada. The number of municipal institutions has grown enormously since 1905, when the province was erected. At that time only 882 townships in the entire province enjoyed local organisation. During this period the number of rural municipalities has risen to 301, embracing about 2,700 townships. The number of villages has risen from 63 to 327; the number of towns from 16 to 77, and there are now 7 cities.

The rural municipality corresponds in many ways to the county organisation in other provinces. In area it usually consists of nine townships, except when on account of natural boundaries, such as a river, a range of hills or a large lake, its size may vary. The rural municipality is divided into six divisions, each of which elects a representative to the municipal council, which thus consists of a reeve and six councillors and is a body endowed with wide powers of local self-government. It attends to all matters of assessment and taxation; expends money for public improvements; has powers of regulation of a number of matters of community interest, and in short, acts as a valuable intermediary between the people and the provincial government, which carries on a wide variety of activities through the rural municipal council.



Wholesale District, Saskatoon

In those territorial units not yet organised as rural municipalities, the Department of Municipal Affairs levies the taxes and expends the money locally on the needed public improvements, such as road work, etc.

Of our seven cities, Regina, with a population of 40,000, is the largest, and is the seat of the government. It has twelve lines of railways radiating from it, and is a great distributing centre. It has 16 hotels, 15 banks, 2 hospitals, 19 educational institutions, many factories and industries, and two departmental mail order houses. It is said to be the largest distributing centre for farm implements in the world. It has municipally owned electric light and water systems, street railway, and many miles of paved streets. A two million dollar oil plant is located here. It has risen from a population of 2,249 in 1901, to 40,000 in 1919.

Saskatoon is located almost in the centre of the province, and its position gives it almost absolute freight control over 47,000 square miles of territory, embracing over 200 points on 2,225 miles of railway. It has electric light and power, water and sewerage

systems and street railway, all municipally owned. It is the seat of the University of Saskatchewan, the College of Agriculture and the Experimental Farm. It has 11 banks and many industries, including the Quaker Oats plant, very handsome educational institutions, and a population of 25,000. This busy and progressive city, as recently as 1903, was a hamlet with a total population of 113.

The city of Moose Jaw is an important railway centre and divisional point, 398 miles west of Winnipeg. The C.P.R. payroll aggregates \$200,000 monthly. The city is surrounded by a grand agricultural country, celebrated for its high average yields and the good quality of its crops. It has a Dominion Lands and provincial Land Titles Office, and has also very extensive stockyards. The large Robin Hood Flour Mills are also located here. There are 11 banks, and churches of all denominations. Its population is 20,500.

Prince Albert is situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River, and has a population of 8,000. It is the centre of a lumbering industry employing many thousand men, and has also a large co-operative stockyard. It has many churches and schools, municipally owned public services, 8 banks, and extensive brick and clay working industries. It is beautifully situated, with boating, bathing, fishing and shooting facilities, and two fine parks.

Weyburn is an important railway centre, with 20 wholesale distributors, and is also a good wheat market for the surrounding excellent farming country. It has been selected as the site of the new provincial Mental Hospital. It is a well situated and rising place.



Beach, Lake Katopwa

Swift Current is an important C.P.R. divisional point. The municipality owns water works, sewerage and electric light and power systems, and also a hospital. It is the distributing centre for an area of 3,000 square miles, and does a heavy volume of business.

North Battleford, with a population of 4,000, having recovered from the evil effects of a real estate boom, is now a rapidly rising centre of a prosperous farming district, and is beautifully situated on the North Saskatchewan River. It has 5 churches, many schools and a very handsome Collegiate Institute. Nearby is a very picturesque summer resort at Jackfish Lake.

Summer Resorts

NATURE has endowed the province of Saskatchewan with many beautiful bodies of water. Up to the present, however, for the most part these have been entirely neglected, and only a few are being used for recreation purposes. In almost every part of the province there are lakes, often with wooded shores, where bathing, boating, and fishing may be enjoyed, under ideal conditions, and where with a very small expenditure of effort and money, beautiful summer resorts could be created. Some of these lakes are exceptionally lovely. A summer evening on the Qu'Appelle Lakes, when the snowy blossoms of the saskatoon issue like cascades of foam down the dark coulees, make a picture which once seen, will not be readily forgotten. Fortunately, some of these lakes lie within easy reach of the larger centres, and with the increasing use of the automobile by both townspeople and farmers, these resorts will become more and more popular, and doubtless will attract people from other parts of the country as well as the citizens of Saskatchewan.

Agriculture

SASKATCHEWAN has now for many years occupied the premier position amongst the provinces of Canada as a grain producer, and in more than one year her aggregate production of the four principal grains has exceeded that of any state in the American Union. While one or two of the states have surpassed her in production at times, the average yield per acre during the past ten years is greater than in any of the States.

During the years of the war, Saskatchewan farmers were urged to sow every available acre, and "Greater Production" was the cry on every hand. This was not conducive to good farming, but the need was urgent and the response generous. The value of Saskatchewan to the cause of the Empire and her allies, as a bread producer, may be gleaned from the fact that in 1918, in which year one of the poorest crops of the whole war period was reaped, out of a total wheat production of 92,493,000 bushels of wheat, no less than 70,000,000 bushels were exported, practically all to Great Britain, and in 1919, eighty million bushels were exported.

The year 1915 was the banner year for Saskatchewan farmers. In that season, from seed time to harvest, everything seemed to conspire in the farmer's favor, with the result that the production of wheat, oats, barley, and flax reached the enormous total of 378,961,480 bushels.

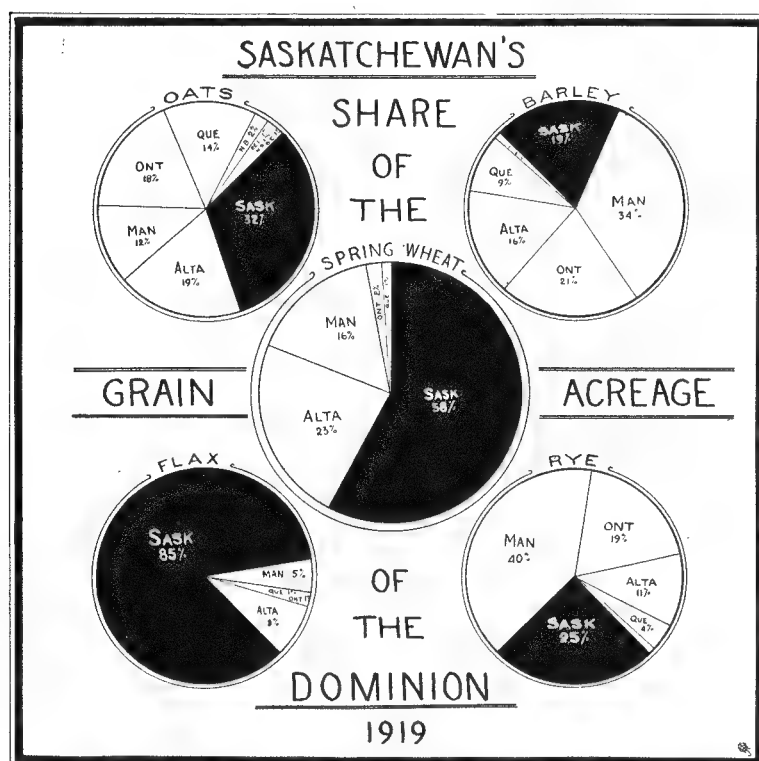
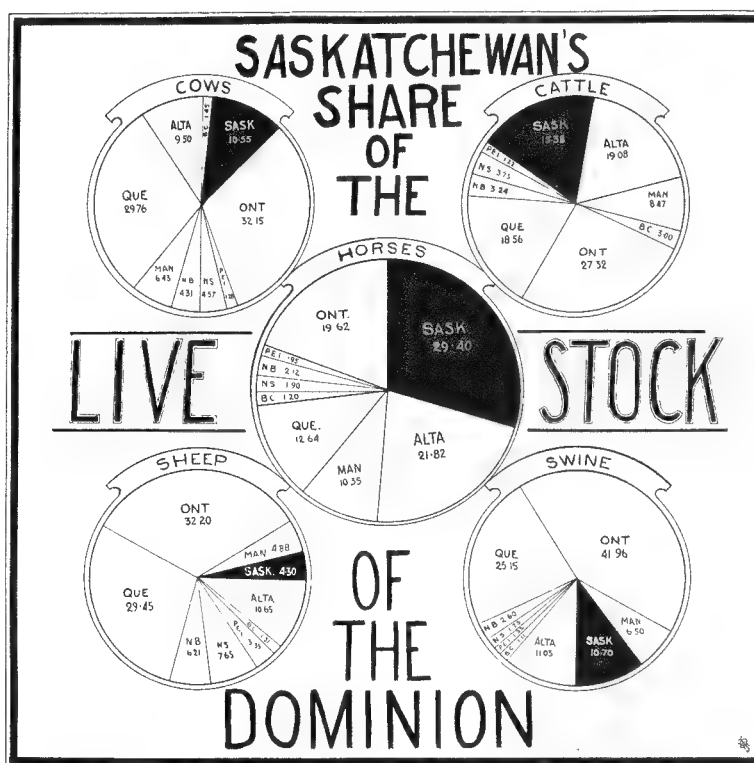
A few agricultural statistics will be of interest:

	1918	1919
Total value of wheat crop.....	\$184,061,000	\$187,186,865
Total value of oats.....	75,077,000	96,454,993
Total value of barley.	10,461,000	12,558,701
Total value of flax...	13,036,000	21,101,877
Total value of dairy products.....	11,062,213	16,769,847
Total value of poultry and products.....	6,533,679	8,107,000
Total value of all live stock.....	264,773,365	268,422,101
Total value of farm products.....	585,733,357	636,415,107

The Live Stock Industry

THE progress of Saskatchewan's live stock industry during the last few years has been most remarkable. Saskatchewan leads the Dominion in the number of horses, now having 1,078,452, an increase of 88,443 over 1918, and over 158,000 more horses than the neighboring province of Alberta. The favorable effect of the operations of the Stallion Licensing Board in improving the quality of Saskatchewan horses, is very evident. This board has for several years directed its efforts towards the elimination of the scrub stallion, with the result that Saskatchewan now takes first place among the provinces of Canada for the number of stallions enrolled as well as first in the number of horses. There are now 2,519 pure bred stallions registered, and 503 grades, a total of 3,022, which includes 1,378 Clydesdale, 872 Percheron, 176 Belgian and 38 Shire horses, Saskatchewan now possessing more Clydesdales, more enrolled Belgians and Percherons than any other province. These figures show that Saskatchewan has become the centre of the draft horse industry. Prospects for the horse business are excellent, as the demand is likely to exceed the supply for many years to come.

In the cattle industry, it is evident that the average farmer is now convinced that straight grain



growing is a dangerous system of farming, and all over the province farmers are endeavoring either to increase their herds or to make a start with a small herd, and the number of cattle is therefore increasing rapidly in the province. The figures for 1919 showed a total for Saskatchewan of 1,379,563 head of cattle, a gain of 100,232 over the previous year. While Ontario and Quebec still have a substantial lead in numbers, Saskatchewan made a far greater increase in cattle than any other province in Canada. Thousands of heifers and cows are shipped back annually from the Winnipeg stock yards to Saskatchewan farms, largely through the efforts of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. This branch has done much for the farmers, in purchasing live stock for cash, and

disposing of the cattle to other Saskatchewan farmers on very easy terms. Each year sees an increase in this work, and many a farmer can attribute his present prosperity to the fact that he took advantage of this policy. It is not only in numbers, however, that the Saskatchewan cattle industry is gaining, as the quality of the stock has vastly improved of late years, and at the annual sales of the Cattle Breeders' Association, the farmers show by the high prices they are willing to pay that they are not afraid to invest even fancy figures for the best type of pure bred animals.

The dairying industry, too, has taken prodigious strides during the last few years, and the province's dairy products for the year 1919 rose to a valuation very nearly seventeen million dollars. Saskatchewan has made a good beginning in sheep raising, although there could easily be ten times as many sheep raised as are now on Saskatchewan farms. In 1919, the total head of sheep in the province was 146,911, an increase exceeding 22,000 over the previous year. Until about four years ago, sheep breeding was confined almost entirely to the southwestern part of the province, but recently there has been a very marked increase in the number of small flocks kept upon farms throughout the province. There is always a keen demand for pure bred rams at the sheep sales, and with the high prices for wool and mutton, which appear likely to continue for some time, there is little doubt that the sheep industry will very shortly assume much larger proportions than it has done in the past. The Live Stock Branch has also greatly assisted the sheep raisers by procuring sheep for sale to Saskatchewan farmers on easy terms of payment.

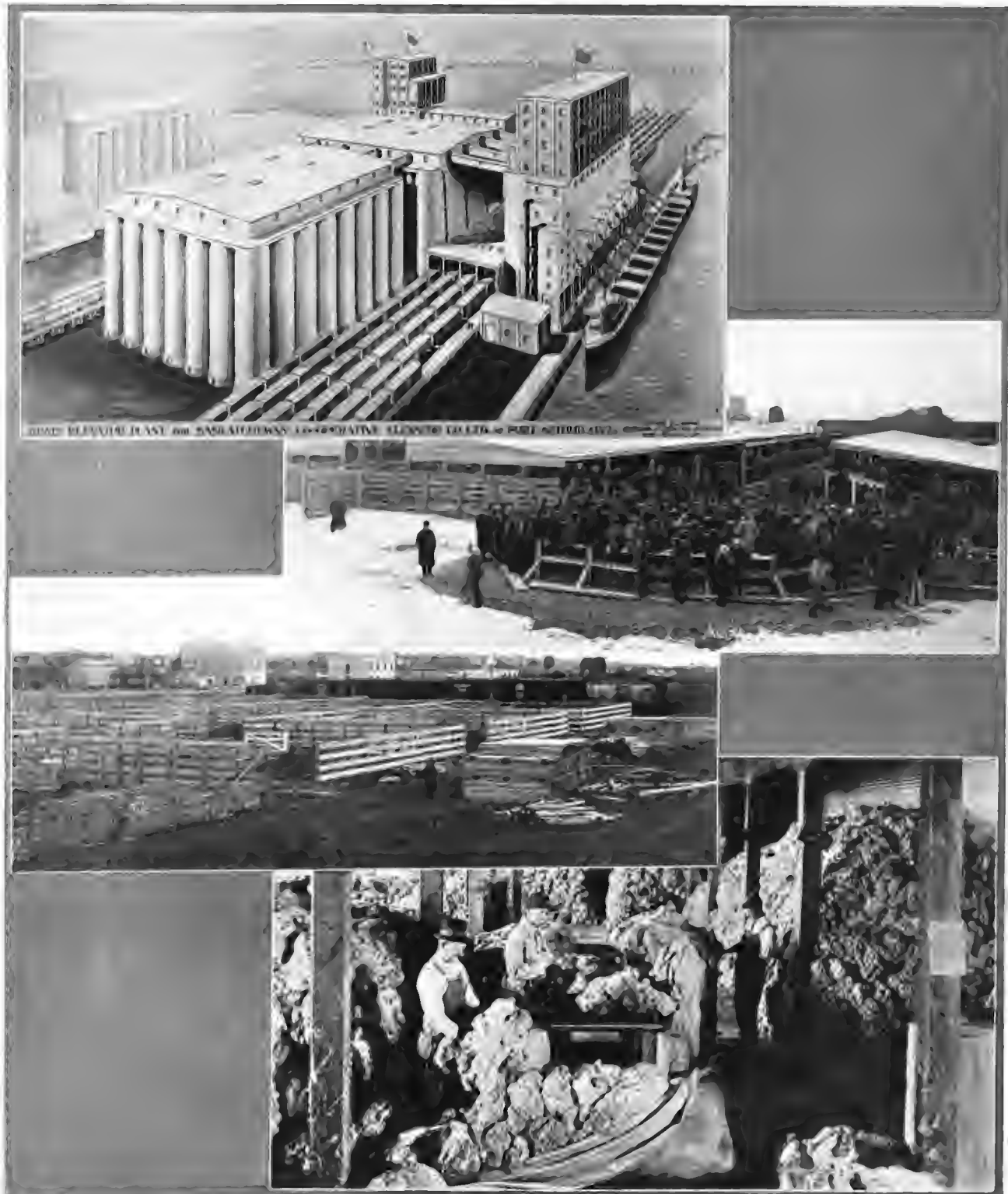
The swine industry cannot now be said to be in a thrifty condition, which is due to the fact that the price of labor and the price of grain have gone up at a greater rate than the price of hogs. In 1919, the total number of swine in the province was only 432,367, but the recent decrease in the number of swine is not alarming, especially when it is remembered that these animals can be increased faster than any other kind of live stock.

Agricultural Co-operation

THE growth of co-operation amongst Saskatchewan farmers has been an outstanding feature of our agriculture during the past decade. The farmers had received a striking lesson as to the value of co-operation in their long struggle against the line elevators and the railways which discriminated in their favor for so long, and the Co-operative Elevator Company has grown, as a result of the farmers' victory all along the line, into the largest grain shipping concern in the world, owning its own terminal and hospital elevators with capacity of 3,100,000 bushels, and with a chain of country elevators covering the entire province, numbering 298 and holding 9,425,500 bushels. As a consequence, when a movement began in 1912-13 to apply co-operation as a solution of many of the farmers' difficulties, the seed fell on fertile ground. The dairymen had for many years co-operated in the operation of creameries, a number of which were worked under lease by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and sixteen of these creameries were united to form the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., in November, 1917, and since that date have operated under one management. The co-operative principle is carried out fully in the equalising of operating costs, selling expenses, distribution of profits, and in various other directions. The company, which is unique among co-operative organisations in Canada, has been very successful and pays good dividends. The number of pounds of butter manufactured in the co-operative creameries grew from 66,246 pounds in 1907 to 2,870,683 in 1918.

1913 saw the beginning of the formation of co-operative organisations amongst the farmers, to buy farm supplies and to sell farm products. This succeeded almost beyond expectation. By the end of 1914 there were 102 of these associations; in 1915 there were 173; in 1916, 309; in 1917, 304; and in 1918 there were 329 in operation, which had an annual turnover of five and a quarter million dollars.

In 1913 a separate branch of the Department of Agriculture was formed, which not only acted as guide to the infant associations, but conducted many successful co-operative



CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Co-Operative Company Grain Elevator at Port Arthur—Co-Operative Horse Sale at Moose Jaw—
Co-Operative Stock Yards, Prince Albert—Co-Operative Wool Marketing at Regina

enterprises on its own account. Chief amongst these was co-operative wool marketing, and by this method a large proportion of Saskatchewan's wool clip was annually marketed, and the farmers received higher prices than ever before. Wool marketing by this plan rose from 69,404 pounds in 1914 to 553,000 pounds in 1919. Poultry marketing was done on a large scale. Co-operative potato growing, egg marketing, and horse sales were also successfully carried out. Lastly, co-operative stockyards have been established at Moose Jaw and at Prince Albert, and though recently opened, both are already doing a large business, with every prospect of rapid development in the near future. At



A Tug-of-War in the School Yard, showing Teacher's Residence in the Background

Moose Jaw, in 5 months operation, 486 cars were handled, comprising 5,667 cattle 12,334 hogs 2,680 sheep and 2,087 horses.



Saskatchewan Consolidated School with Vans Used for Conveying Pupils to and from School

Among the co-operative enterprises of Saskatchewan, mention must be made of the Municipal Hail Insurance Association. This Association has been in existence for nearly eight years, and up to the end of 1918 it received in revenue the aggregate amount of \$5,374,192.68, and paid out in claims, \$5,051,814.14. In more than one of these years, however, the hail damage was so excessive that it was impossible to pay all the losses in full, and a *pro rata* payment had to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The scheme is accomplishing what it set out to do, namely, to furnish co-operative insurance at cost to the farmers, and in course of time, as a result of recent amendments, it is expected that a reserve will be built up sufficient to pay all losses in each year.



Wheat Field and Halls of Learning—One of University Buildings, Saskatoon.

Education

SINCE the passage of the first ordinance respecting schools in 1887, the government and people of Saskatchewan have always displayed the keenest interest in the subject of education. A proof of this is found in the fact that the provincial government since inauguration of the province in 1905, has spent the sum of \$13,200,000 for educational purposes. To this must be added the very large sums raised by the people themselves by means of school district debenture borrowings. In 1918 this amounted to \$609,150, and this was by no means the largest sum raised for educational purposes in any one year, for in the year 1912, the amount of debentures authorised was \$2,817,412.



Students' Dormitory, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

When the province was erected in September, 1905, there were 894 school districts in existence. The number rapidly increased. In fact, at one time, school districts were being organised at the rate of one for every day in the year. By 1908 the number had doubled, and at the present time there are approximately 4,345 public schools. In 1905 there were no secondary education schools, though many public schools were doing high school work, but at present there are 24 high schools or collegiate institutes, so that the facilities for higher education, without taking the university into consideration, have been greatly increased in recent years.



A Good Type of a Saskatchewan City School

The average public school district is about sixteen sections in size, which means that the children have to be brought quite long distances, by private conveyance. The operation of the School Attendance Act, however, has already brought about a marked improvement in attendance, and at the present time the percentage of attendance to enrolment compares very favorably with that of other provinces. There is at present a strong tendency to erect districts of a larger size in which two or more districts are consolidated. In these "large" districts, conveyance is furnished by the school authorities,



A Saskatchewan Country School House

assisted by the government grant for this purpose. In these districts the attendance is more regular, a bigger and better school can be erected, fewer teachers can do the work, and there are much better opportunities for high school and more advanced work.

The education of children of settlers of foreign origin is another great problem to which the Department of Education is bending its energy. Much has already been accomplished, and it can be said that with scarcely an exception there are schools established in all the foreign settlements, many of these having teachers' residences, and all paying good teachers' salaries.



Picnic by Seven New Canadian Schools

The University

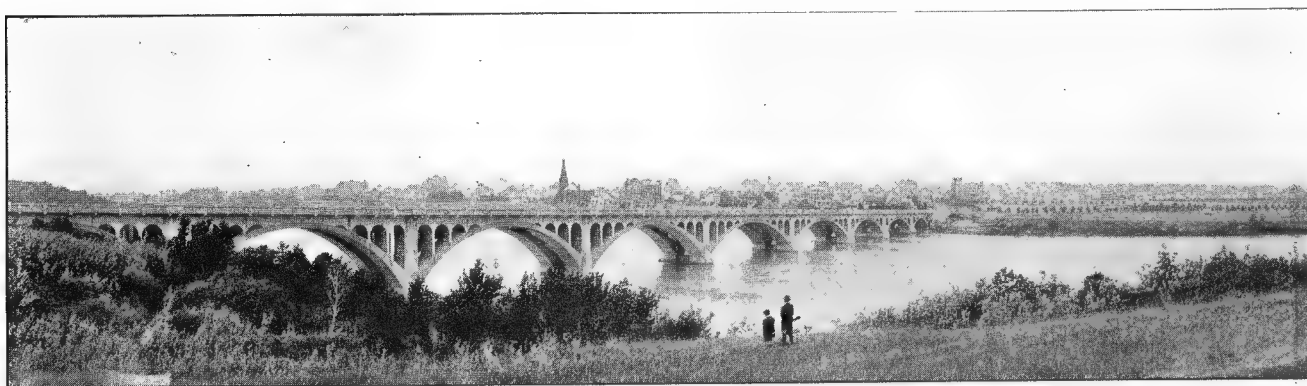
THE University of Saskatchewan, located at Saskatoon, was established by an act of the Legislature, passed on April 3, 1907. The corner stone of the first building was laid by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on July 29, 1910, and the buildings were opened for the admission of students in October, 1912.

The constitution of the University comprises Convocation, the Senate, Board of Governors, University Council, and an Advisory Council in Agriculture. Convocation

consists of the registered graduates, with certain *ex-officio* members, and elects the Chancellor and twelve members of the Senate. The Senate has power to pass statutes regulating the educational affairs of the University, to exercise supervision over these affairs, to confer degrees and to elect five members of the Board of Governors. The latter makes all appointments, and in general, manages the business affairs of the University. The Council consists of the President, Deans, Professors and Assistant Professors. It controls, under supervision of the Senate, the administration of educational matters affecting the whole University, receives the recommendations of the college faculties, and makes recommendations to the Senate concerning statutes for establishment of faculties, departments, chairs, and for the institution of degrees, scholarships and prizes. The Advisory Council in Agriculture is required to inspect and report upon the work of the Agricultural College and Farm, and its sanction is required for the courses of study of the Agricultural College.

The revenue of the University is derived from one-third of the Succession Duties, ten per cent. of the Supplementary Revenue Fund, one quarter of the Corporation Tax, the legislative grants, one third of the Dominion grant in aid of agriculture, fees, gifts, and the sale of the produce of the farm.

The University is an integral part of the provincial system of education, and collegiate institutes and high schools prepare students for Junior and Senior Matriculation, as well as for teachers' certificates. The University embraces the College of Arts and Science, including Schools of Pharmacy and Accounting; the College of Agriculture; the College of Law; the College of Engineering, and the Summer School, which offers courses leading to a degree as well as for teachers.



University Bridge at Saskatoon, the Largest Concrete Bridge in Canada

Educational institutions affiliated with the University include Emmanuel College, located near the University, and St. Chad's College, at Regina. These are both Anglican institutions for the training of students in divinity. There is also the Presbyterian College, and the Normal Schools at Regina and Saskatoon, together with which all high schools and collegiate institutes are also affiliated. Affiliated Societies are the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Pharmaceutical Association, the Association of Architects, the College of Dental Surgeons, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Registered Nurses' Association and the Veterinary Association, and the University conducts examinations for the majority of these bodies.

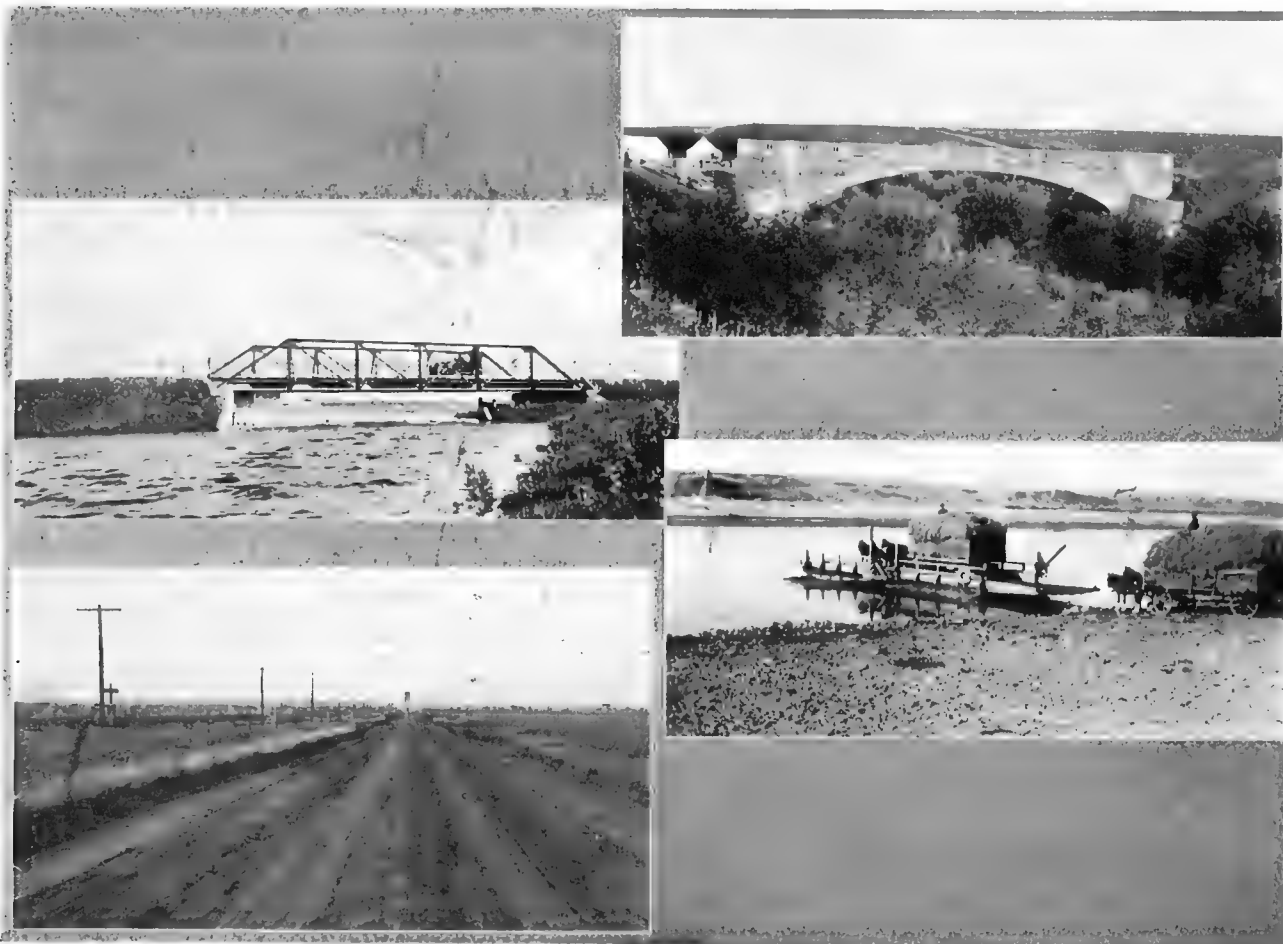
The popularity of the Saskatchewan University and the important place it fills in the educational life of the province is shown by the annual increase in attendance, the total attendance in 1919-20 being 1,447, an increase over the previous year of 678.

Railways

UP to the time the war broke out, the railway development of Saskatchewan progressed at a most astonishing rate, and in a manner which attracted the attention of the whole world. No other country has ever shown such a rapidity of increase in railway mileage as has the Dominion of Canada, and for some years Saskatchewan was the leading province in this regard.

There has been a great contest for territory carried on by the three great trans-continental railways operating in this province at the present time. The extraordinary rate at which construction progressed, may be judged from the fact that in the year 1910 there were only 500 miles of new lines constructed in the whole of the United States, while in Saskatchewan alone, the new mileage was 475, and in 1911 there were about 1,000 miles of new construction. In 1905, Saskatchewan, with a total of 1,552 miles, had one mile of railway for every 161 inhabitants, and in 1911, with a total of 4,470 miles, there was one mile for every 109 citizens. Since that time progress has not been so rapid, but the total railway mileage is now approximately 6,200 miles, though the greater amount of this development took place before the war. The railway mileage has increased about 400 per cent. since the province was inaugurated.

In Saskatchewan, instead of making cash subsidies or grants of public lands, the government adopted the policy of making bond guarantees, thereby securing the same end without drawing on the public purse. In return for guarantees up to \$13,000 per mile, the province secured the construction of desired lines along approved routes, taking a first mortgage on these branches, their equipment, tools and so forth, and the companies concerned covenant to pay interest and principal of the bonds guaranteed. In addition to the mortgage on the branches constructed, the province also has as an additional security the entire system of the company. Briefly, in guaranteeing bonds for construction of a line, the provincial credit is pledged to make good any default in payment of interest or principal, and in return, Saskatchewan has the security mentioned above. The great increase in transportation facilities which followed the adoption of this policy is to a great extent responsible for the striking development of the province at large.



SASKATCHEWAN HIGHWAYS

Steel and Concrete Bridges—One of Saskatchewan's Many Ferries—Main Highway

Highways

IN the early days when the first surveys of this country were made, there was a very liberal allowance for roadways reserved from settlement, so as to ensure easy communication from point to point. At the present time these road allowances total 215,000 and in the larger part of the province they are 66 feet wide.



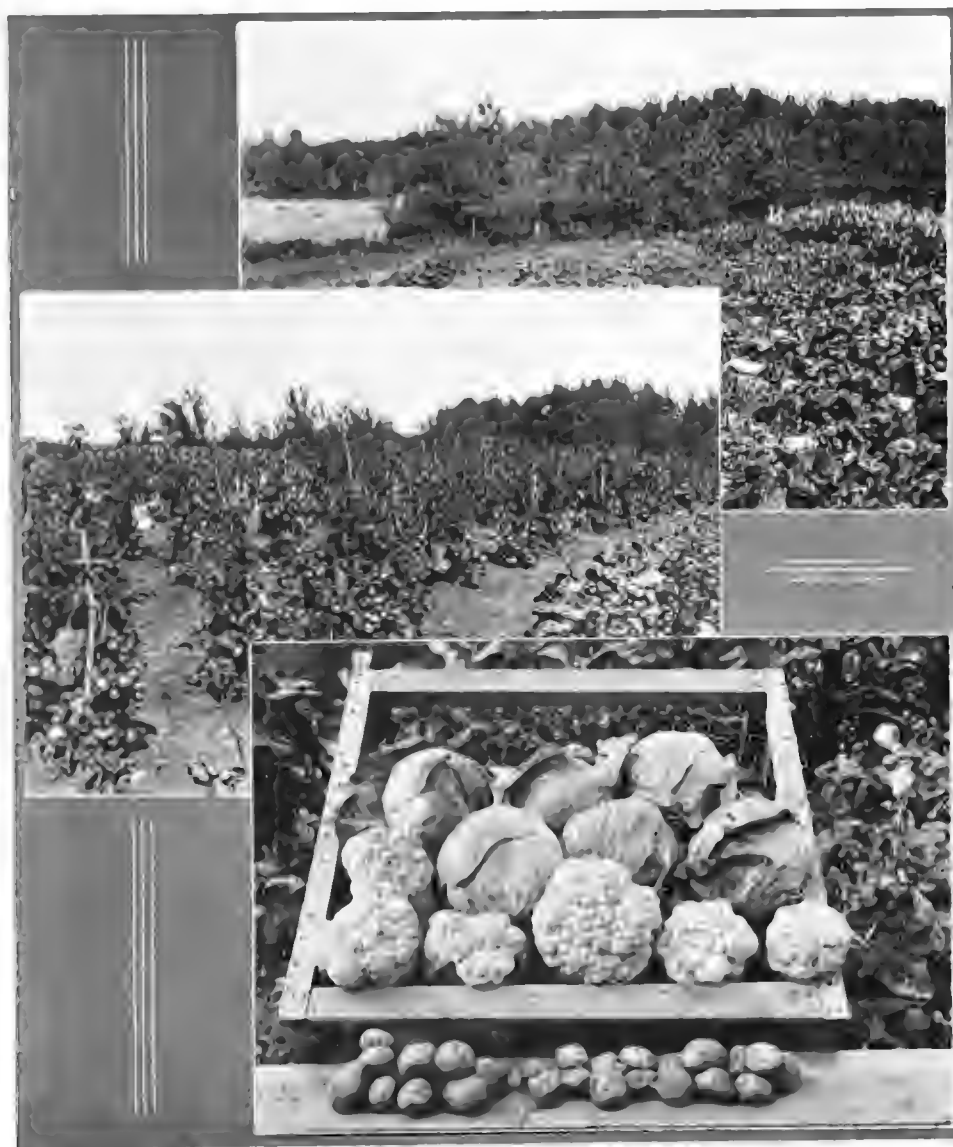
Saskatchewan is rapidly coming to the front as a Great Livestock Centre

Unfortunately this province has not been provided by nature with abundance of good road making material. Roads of macadam, concrete or asphalt are out of the question at present because of expense, and for some time the people of this province must rely on earth graded roads, with, when circumstances will permit, gravelled surface. However, with our climate and conditions, the earth road, if carefully maintained, carries the traffic on the whole very satisfactorily.

For several years the work of classifying the roads has been carried on by the Department of Highways, and they have been divided into four groups, namely, branch highways, main highways, inter-urban highways, and trunk highways. All roads not being

of equal importance it is not found necessary to bring them all up to a uniform definite standard. Up to the present time the government has only been able to attempt the absolute necessary and indispensable road work, but even so, very large sums have been spent annually, as the government has always expressed its conviction that convenient communication is one of the most important factors if the country is to continue to develop and prosper.

The work of forming a correlated system of highways for the province has on the whole progressed satisfactorily, in spite of some disturbing influences, such as new railroad construction or the spread of settlement, which tend to cause a lack of permanency in some portions, but these parts are being linked up to the general system as soon as opportunity serves.



Saskatchewan's Soil is Wonderfully Fertile

The field work is in charge of a Superintendent of Highways, who works under the Deputy Minister. The province is divided into 10 districts, each in charge of a district superintendent, who works under the direction of the superintendent, and who is held responsible to the department through him for the completion of the system, and the carrying out of the work in the field. Working directly under the superintendent is the chief

field engineer and the chief designing engineer, who look after and are held responsible for the technical matters of construction, roads, bridges, dams, drainage, etc.

The highway policy may be seen in concrete form in the highway system nearing completion—branch highways, main highways, inter-urban highways, trunk highways; no two classes of equal importance, each class and each road of its class to receive attention as necessity demands in order that it may be put in a condition that will coincide with the principle of furnishing the ratepayer the best kind of road possible to meet his needs, and to do so at the least possible ultimate expense to the public treasury.

The province possesses several notable engineering works, carried out by the Department of Highways. Chief amongst these is the traffic bridge over the South Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon, which is the largest bridge structure of reinforced concrete in Canada, and ranks high amongst the largest bridges in North America. Four of the ten arches which comprise the bridge are 150 feet in span, each longer than any individual span in this country.



An August Scene

In each year since the province was inaugurated the government, thoroughly impressed with the importance of better communications, has spent large sums in the improvement of highways. The sums expended increased greatly in 1912 and subsequent years, and after a period of smaller expenditures during the war, the department is again undertaking a heavy programme of improvements, planning to spend this year \$1,355,000. The following figures show the amounts spent on roads in each year since the inception of the province.

1905.....	\$ 6,511.46	1912.....	\$1,917,684.63
1906.....	60,478.29	1913.....	1,252,320.37
1907.....	374,074.76	1914.....	1,496,366.94
1908.....	468,975.76	1915.....	397,726.14
1909.....	119,819.90	1916.....	223,124.08
1910.....	155,354.33	1917.....	234,662.33
1911.....	298,931.33		

These figures are, of course, exclusive of the enormous sums annually spent by the councils of rural municipalities who co-operate with the department.

Telephones

THE story of the entrance of the government into the telephone field really began on March 1, 1909, with the purchase of the Bell Telephone System in this province. This purchase was made after the receipt of a report by an expert appointed to make an enquiry into the telephone situation in Saskatchewan. This gentleman reported that there were only 3,250 telephones in the province; that there was one telephone to 92 people, as compared to one telephone to 20 people in the United States; and that there were only 22 local telephone exchanges, at a time when there were 121 incorporated cities, towns, and villages.

Fostered by successive legislative enactments, an era of very rapid development began, until at the present time it is generally considered that the province has a most satisfactory and complete grasp of the telephone situation. The government owns and controls the systems in the towns and cities and also the long distance system, and while it exercises supervision over the rural telephone companies, these systems are locally and co-operatively owned and managed.

The outstanding features of the present situation, which has been evolved under the provisions of the two Rural Telephone Acts, are that there is close co-operation between the government and the people; there is government supervision; companies are organised, incorporated and registered free of charge; capitalisation and the number of shares to be held by any one subscriber are both limited, as is also the dividend to be distributed; everyone within reasonable distance of the line can get service, the government controls the rates and the interchange of business between companies, many of whom were assisted by grants of poles free of charge.

Under this policy the development has been most gratifying. In spite of the fact that the sparse population is scattered over long distances, and although both labor and material have been so expensive and hard to secure, there are even more telephones, per capita, than there are in the United States, and as far as telephone facilities are concerned, better than most of our sister provinces of Canada.

A few comparative figures will illustrate the truly extraordinary progress that has been made. In the year 1909, when the government entered the business, there were 20 exchanges and 100 toll offices. In 1909 there were 1,132 long distance pole miles. At present there are 5,364. In 1909 there were 76 rural companies with a pole mileage of 2,047 miles, and at present there are 1,115 rural companies with a pole mileage of 45,148 miles, representing an investment of between eight and nine million dollars. The demand for new lines is almost unlimited, and it is proposed to expend \$1,500,000 on the government system in the year 1920.

There is little doubt that in a very short time the entire province will be covered with small systems, locally owned and managed, all standardised to meet long distance requirements, a central office acting in an advisory and supervisory capacity, and all linked together with long distance lines, the whole giving a provincial system operated by the government and the people in co-operation.



There are Many Charming Lakes with Wooded Shores in this Prairie Province

Coal

UNDERLYING a wide tract of country northwards from the international boundary line, and extending right across the province from east to west, and also extending a considerable distance up the western boundary, is a vast store of lignite coal, a source of wealth which up to the present time has been no more than scarcely tapped. The great value of these coals to the province is hardly capable of exaggeration.

According to maps prepared by Dominion government geologists, the coal formations in Saskatchewan cover an area of about 4,000 square miles. The more important portion of this area is that lying in the Souris district, for the simple reason that the Laramie formation, in which the coal is chiefly found, is there nearer the surface, and therefore is more accessible. The quality of the coal varies with the age of the formation and the amount of the covering beds.



River Scene, Saskatchewan

The best known portion of the coal fields is near Estevan. Seams up to 15 feet in thickness are being mined, some of which outcrop on the river bank, and others are found by boring. Over a large part of eight townships there are seven million tons of lignite available per section. Coal has been found north nearly to Weyburn, and outcrops on the Souris in township 3, range 15. Seams are exposed on Big Muddy Creek, and in township 1, range 29, west of the 2nd meridian, there is a seam of 18 feet of about the same quality as the Souris coal. At Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch good coal is taken out by the settlers, and the lignite beds underlie parts of the Swift Current plateau. Outcroppings of coal have been found in many parts of the province, and an exploration party set out August, 1920, to investigate coal deposits and other mineral discoveries in the northern part of the province.

The Souris lignite has a high moisture content, and slacks rather quickly on exposure to the air. To overcome this drawback, prolonged experiments, in which the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba have collaborated, produced under laboratory conditions, briquettes which have a heating value little lower than that of anthracite. Encouraged by this success, the governments have at the present time under construction a plant which will produce the briquettes in commercial quantities. It has been stated that the product can be placed on the market at the large centres in the province at a cost of a little less than half the price of anthracite. This will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the prairie provinces, as coal, one of the chief necessities of life, has been steadily rising in price for several years.

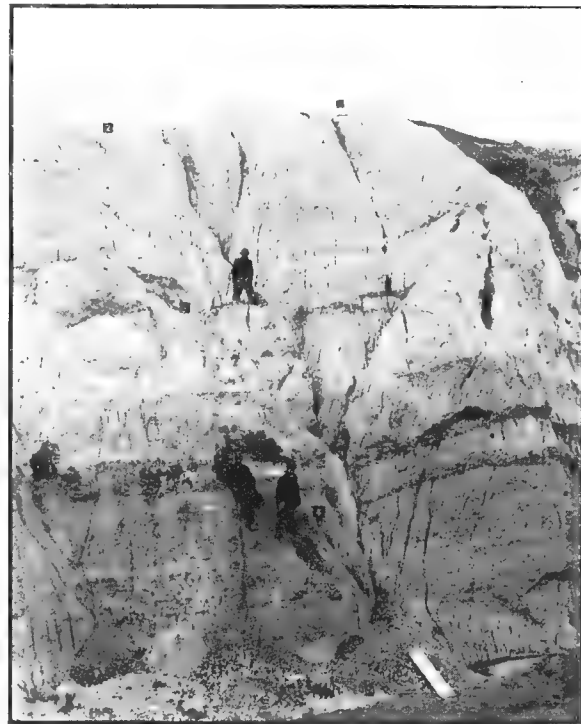
Clays

AFTER field investigations and laboratory test of Saskatchewan clays, N. E. Davis, of the Mines Branch, Ottawa, states that: "The province of Saskatchewan excels in the quality and quantity of that class of raw refractories known as fire clays; and in addition to this valuable material, possesses other argillaceous deposits, from which can be manufactured practically the whole range of structural clay products; a fact of vital importance to a region almost entirely devoid of native timber and building stone."

The recovery or mining of these clays is rendered especially simple by the topographical features of the country. The exposures of clays in deep coulee sides make them easy of access. They are nearly all workable by the open pit method. Even the high



Brick-Making Plant of Dominion Clay Products, Co., Ltd.



**Fire Clay Deposit in Southern Saskatchewan,
Showing Thickness of Seam**



**Headquarters of Saskatchewan Provincial Police, One of Many
Fine Buildings Built with Saskatchewan Brick.**

grade refractory clays are so well exposed that underground mining will not be necessary for some time to come.

The clay working industry of the province at present only includes brick-making and hollow building blocks. The principal brickyards are at Moose Jaw, Estevan, Shand, Claybank, Broadview and Saskatoon, while fireproofing or hollow blocks, as well as brick and drain tile, are made at Bruno.

The plant at Claybank manufactures firebrick as well as a range of dry pressed face brick and mantel brick. These are equal in color and quality to any brick hitherto imported to the province.

Clay is mined at East End and Willows,

and shipped to Medicine Hat, where it is used in the manufacture of sewer pipe and stone-ware pottery.

There is a great demand for hollow clay building blocks, as these are easily and quickly laid up in walls, but the plant at Bruno is the only one in the province where they are made at present.

The importance of the clays in Saskatchewan, particularly in the southern section, is due to the fact that there are many beds of material of higher grade than the usual glacial surface clays which are so widespread in Canada and which are capable only of making common brick.



Evening on a Saskatchewan Lake

The white clays in Saskatchewan are suitable for the manufacture of stoneware, Rockingham ware, and white earthenware. Some of these clays when washed appear to be ball clays, and as such could be used in the manufacture of table ware like semi-porcelain. This is the only district in which anything approaching ball clay has been found in Canada. The English ball clays are those mostly used for table ware.

Various beds of the white clays can be used alone for the manufacture of pottery, such as teapots, bowls, crocks and jars, or for art pottery of various kinds.

Forests

WHEN one remembers that in Saskatchewan there is a tract of practically prairie country some 300 miles in depth, by a width of about 350 miles, it is somewhat surprising that this province can also boast of an almost equal area of forest land. However, while in the entire prairies division the percentage that might be called first class agricultural lands is high, probably easily 90 per cent., the percentages of the forest division which could be rated at commercially valuable is low, possibly not over 25 per cent. Nevertheless, in the cold and rocky regions of the north, the scrubby forests have their uses, as they provide an ideal preserve for game and innumerable fur bearing animals.

Saskatchewan's area of valuable merchantable timber might be roughly described as comprising a belt extending from east to west across the central part of the province,

bounded on the north by the Churchill River and extending southerly to Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan River. From Prince Albert it extends southeasterly and reaches below the river to the eastern boundary of the province. Westerly, it barely reaches as far south as this river.

This area has only been partially surveyed. On 19,633 square miles examined, the Dominion Director of Forestry found 3,350,997 M.B.F. The most common variety is poplar, then spruce, of which a large quantity is the valuable white spruce, the balance being jackpine, tamarac, birch and balsam.

In the year 1918 the number of mills or lumber plants was 13; the number of thousand feet board measure cut was 93,279; the capital invested in the lumbering industry was \$2,149,109; and the amount paid out in salaries and wages was \$1,192,400.



Early Days in Saskatchewan—Hauling Home the Winter's Fuel

The Future

Saskatchewan's fertile fields, her healthful and invigorating climate, her democratic and progressive citizenship, with the unbounded faith of her people in the province and its future, offers the fairest prospect to young men and young women who are prepared to do their share in developing the vast resources of this empire province. There are large cities and thriving rural communities where a generation ago there was an "unpeopled solitude"; but many times the present population can find ample scope for their

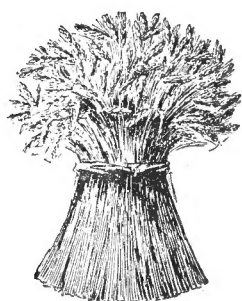


ambition and their industry, and satisfactory rewards for their labor, before the known resources of the province are developed. When a systematic survey of the mineral deposit of the northern portion of Saskatchewan has been completed, and it is possible to utilize commercially the 500,000 horse power which can be developed from the rivers in this idle land, it will be possible to define more clearly how great a future there is in store for this great province.





THE GOAL OF EVERY STUDIOUS SASKATCHEWAN BOY OR GIRL



Out Where The West Begins

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun's a little brighter,
Where the snow that falls is a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the sky's a trifle bluer,
Out where the friendship's a little truer,
Out where everything is newer—
That's where the West begins.

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the West is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,
Where there's more of giving and less of taking—
That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

